


No. 4453 號三十五百四千四第 日八初月正年申壬治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1872. 五拜禮 號六十月二英 港香 [PRICE \$2] PER MONTH

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

Intimations.

CITY HALL.
HELLER'S WONDERES.

MIRTH,
MAGIC,
MUSIC.
MYSTER.
 FIRST APPEARANCE IN CHINA OF
MR. ROBERT HELLER,
King's Scholar of the Royal Academy of Music.
O P E N I N G N I G H T
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY),
 Feb. 17th.
 CONTINUING ON
TUESDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY
 Feb. 20th, 22nd, and 24th.
 PROGRAMME
PRES. L. WONDERES

1.—Desiccated Canaries.
2.—Fortune and Misfortunes of a Hand-
chief.
3.—Witch's Pole.
4.—Farlequin.
5.—Raising the Wind.
6.—Mocha.

—
PART II.—MUSIC.
Mr. HELLER will perform on his magnificent
New Grand Pianoforte.
1.—GRANDE FANTASIE—on Airs from
SOMNAMBULA,
Composed and arranged by Thalberg.

—**ALFABLE**, a Magazine on the "Rose of Summer," arranged by R. H. LEE.

PART III.—MYSTERY.
The famous and unrivalled mystery of
SUPERNATURAL VISION.

MISS HAYDEE HELLER,
Whose wonderful development of the above has
created unparalleled excitement whenever

PART IV.—SENSATION.
Mr. HELLER'S Entertainments will conclude
 with a Representation based upon the
 famous
INDIAN TRICKS,

2.—The Great Basket Trick.

A Plan of the Seats at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where Chairs can be secured every day, from 10 till 5.

ADMISSION.

Front Chairs (numbered),.....	\$2 00.
Back Chairs,.....	1 00.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M., to commence a sharp.

to J. W. SMITH
Manager
 309 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
 HONGKONG will have the honor

giving

A. PERFORMANCE
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
the 21st instant.
When will be presented
The Sorcerer's Apprentice

"THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT"
After which will be repeated
(By Special Desire)
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE
"MASANIELLO."

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale the valuable **PAIR of HORSES, CARRIAGE, and HARNESSES**, belonging to Colonel NORMAN, C.B.

144 275 Hongkong, 10th February, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES per O. S. S. Co.'s steamer
"Glaucus," are hereby notified that

at the Godowns of the undersigned, in London, and in cases it will lie at Consignees risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 12th February, 1872.

Goods undelivered after 19th February, 1872, will be subject to Rent.

Rate of Godown will be countersigned by

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
7d 284 Hongkong, 12th February, 1872.

THE following Cargo have been landed
stored at the M. M. Co.'s Godown, at
risk and expense of the Consignees, who

request to take immediate delivery. (10)
Insurances have been effected on the following:
Ex S. S. "Donna."
A A, 415, 1 case, addressed August Atgu
Ex S. S. "Peiho."
W & R (in double triangle,) 850/899, 1 p
Samples.

ON J (in diamond), 22 bales Waste.
Ez S. S. "Meikong."
E H, 250/51, 2 cases Merchandise.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1872.

BRITISH SHIP CAROLINE COVENT
FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their orders of Lading to the Undersigned for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of the same.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will at once be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Gunpowder will please notice that the same will be stored at their risk and expense unless immediate delivery is taken.

MELCHERS & CO

7d 277 Hongkong, 10th February, 1872

S. S. HONGKONG, FROM LONDON,
NANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of goods by the a
Steamer are hereby notified that

at their risk, into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods remaining in store after the 2nd February will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, upon early intimation is received from the Owners, requiring them to be landed here.

Consignees are requested to send in
Bills of Lading to
SIEMSSSEN & C
189 Hongkong, January 25th, 1872.

**BRITISH SHIP NORTHFLEET, FROM
LONDON,**
CONSIGNMENT of Goods by the above

are requested to send in their Bill Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's expense.

167 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1872.

Extracts.

Real and Spurious Gems.
(New York Herald.)

That the Jews were acquainted at an early age with the traffic in false gems, is not with the art of manufacturing them, is beyond question. Their learned historians, who are all-natural and honest enough to insinuate that, in speaking so often of gems in the Pentateuch, Moses had an eye to the worldly prosperity of some of his friends. Be this as it may, the great lawgiver was always rather fond of recommending costly ornaments in one form or other. Take the beautiful Aaron, for example: "And thou shalt set it in settings of stones, even four rows of stones. The first row shall be a sardius, a topaz, and a carbuncle; and the second row shall be an emerald, a sapphire, and a diamond; and the third row a figure, an agate, and an amethyst; and the fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper." This is sufficiently plain. Nor did merely Moses recommend the precious stones, but the same chapter (Exodus xxviii.) he adds: "And the stones shall be engraved with the names of the children of Israel, twelve, according to their names, like the engravings of a signet." Bishop Colenso is not the only critic who remarks that, if all the gems the Jews are said, by their historians, to have possessed had been real, they would have left none but spurious gems to the rest of the world.

Had we no other proof of the skill of the Greeks in the art of counterfeiting precious stones but their mosaics, the latter would be sufficient. Many engraved stones to be seen at the principal art galleries of Europe were regarded for ages as real gems; it is but recently that some of them have been proved to be nothing more, after all their official credit. Almost every one has heard of the celebrated Portland Vase now in the British Museum. This was long regarded as the finest porcelain; and, finally, one of the most eminent living chemists had considerable difficulty in proving even to connoisseurs that the precious article was composed of deep blue glass. Nor is it merely the composition of stones and gems that the ancients did. "The ancients," says the poet Rogers, "in the greatest perfection; all of the figures full of grace and expression; every stroke as fine, sharp, and perfect as any drawn by a pencil." Yet the Portland Vase is not Greek, but Etruscan. Exquisite as it is, it does not approach many of the Greek cameos as a specimen of ancient art.

Now, can we of the present age boast of our numerous chemists and mineralogists, and at the same time, deny that the moderns can imitate gems so as to deceive four-fifths of those who buy such articles? This question can be the more easily answered if it be borne in mind that science has much more to do with the work than art. There is not a schoolboy who meets with tell us how much better the moderns understand chemistry and geology than the ancients did. It is true, and we do not deny it, the moderns can imitate the precious gems more successfully than the ancients.

Nowhere has chemistry—the science most essential for this purpose—been brought to greater perfection than in France. Accordingly, none have attained more skill in the art of imitating gems than the French. If the revenue that Paris has derived from the sale of the counterfeit stones for the last quarter of a century were stated in plain figures, it would seem more fabulous than any story in the "Arabian Nights." But it would seem worse than fabulous to say that three-fourths of those gems which are worn daily, or at least nightly, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, including those that sparkle on the bosoms of some of our great men, have been attributed to this revenue in proportion to their size and other characteristics. Yet it would really be no exaggeration of the fact. Let those who think we want to trespass on their credulity turn to the works of Kunke, Neri, and Fontenau. That of M. Fontenau alone would be sufficient. This learned member of the Royal Academy of Sciences has been engaged, by a long series of experiments, to produce a perfectly colorless crystal. This he calls *fondant*, or *bass*; he has formed one by each of five different processes; he has also shown how the various colors are produced, according as a given piece of crystal is intended to be a diamond, an amethyst, an emerald, a ruby, &c. Several German chemists have given the world the beautiful and marvellous gem on the same subject, and some have enriched themselves and others by them. This is true, for example, of Professor Lippert, of Dresden, who prepared three thousand each; of these one jeweller bought one thousand, and rapidly made his fortune; the remainder were purchased by different jewellers, each of whom obtained the price of real gems.

Nor do we mention these as affairs of to-day. This year, or last year, we do not present them as novelties. Incredible as were the results produced by the chemists and lapidaries we have mentioned, those results have been much improved upon within the last decade, so that at the present day even connoisseurs find it no slight difficulty to distinguish the genuine gem from the spurious.

Those who have slight the difference in between many of the most precious, real gems, and how easily the chemist can dissolve the hardest minerals and convert them into crystal, will believe this much more readily than those who know nothing either of geology or chemistry. Indeed, we should have little difficulty in convincing the best informed of the former class if we laid out, to each point out the ingredients, and describe the processes, used in producing the fictitious gems. This we intend to do on a future occasion. At present we can only remind the reader of a few general principles. Since the celebrated experiments of Lavoisier every person of ordinary intelligence is aware that the diamond is simply pure carbon crystallized, and that it can be burned in oxygen, the sole result of the combustion being carbonic acid. No Despretz, and no French chemist, has actually made real diamonds, having melted and crystallized carbon by means of a galvanic battery; but Nature has so carefully kept the secret to herself thus far, that the learned Frenchman's diamonds are so small as to be visible only with a microscope. It will be admitted that one capable of making such a discovery, and the re-establishment of the University Library in London, is in this respect on a line with the spuriousness of which it would be difficult to detect.

Then, how many of the most precious gems are but varieties of quartz or silica—two of the commonest rocks? This is true of the amethyst, the agate, the onyx, the sardonyx, the cornelian, and the chalcedony. The Oriental ruby and the sapphire are but corundum differently colored. The emerald is but a variety of beryl, and owes its color to the oxide of chromium. Even the noble opal, the most difficult of all gems to counterfeit, on account of its beautiful variety of play of colours, is composed chiefly of silica. But enough for to-day. When, on a future occasion, we describe some of the processes to which certain ingredients are subjected, we think the majority of our readers will be in a proper frame of mind to understand that there is as much spurious jewellery used at the present day as spurious champagne.

WORK FOR THE "AZARNA" COMMISSIONERS.—At the recent meeting of Geneva of the Tribunal of Arbitration, the Italian member, appointed President, each member of the Tribunal, a correspondent writes, received from the English and American Governments a mass of printed documents, and a large number of these they have to study previously to the next meeting of the Tribunal, on the 15th June, 1872.

Intimations.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that, in accordance with the 38th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Dividend of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December, current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid after that day.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

2087 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year ending 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the shareholders.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2m 134 Hongkong, 19th January, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 1st March next, their respective Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1871, in order that the distribution of 33 per cent. of the net profit reserved for Contributors may be made to them.

Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

14 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

THE SAIGON STEVEDORE AND LIGHTERAGE CO.

BALLAST DISCHARGED AND CARGO STOWED BY EXPERIENCED HONGKONG MEN.

GALL & SKINNER,
Managers.

14 142

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

(By Appointment)

TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

AND,

TO H.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

14 1633

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweetmeat Dealers Shop, established at Canton for a number of years, and who have been successful in the sale of the most delicious and unvaried Preserves has caused some impudent and ill-disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are not to be trusted) to imitate the name of "OHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what would be to the evil the revenue that Paris has derived from the sale of the counterfeit stones for the last quarter of a century were stated in plain figures, it would seem more fabulous than any story in the "Arabian Nights." But it would seem worse than fabulous to say that three-fourths of those gems which are worn daily, or at least nightly, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, including those that sparkle on the bosoms of some of our great men, have been attributed to this revenue in proportion to their size and other characteristics. Yet it would really be no exaggeration of the fact. Let those who think we want to trespass on their credulity turn to the works of Kunke, Neri, and Fontenau. That of M. Fontenau alone would be sufficient. This learned member of the Royal Academy of Sciences has been engaged, by a long series of experiments, to produce a perfectly colorless crystal. This he calls *fondant*, or *bass*; he has formed one by each of five different processes; he has also shown how the various colors are produced, according as a given piece of crystal is intended to be a diamond, an amethyst, an emerald, a ruby, &c. Several German chemists have given the world the beautiful and marvellous gem on the same subject, and some have enriched themselves and others by them. This is true, for example, of Professor Lippert, of Dresden, who prepared three thousand each; of these one jeweller bought one thousand, and rapidly made his fortune; the remainder were purchased by different jewellers, each of whom obtained the price of real gems.

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Bibl. J. No. 1277.

1872.

Insurances.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. In addition to the usual brokerage, and a return of 10 per cent. on the premium, one-third of the profit on the business is divided *pro rata* to the premium contributors.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

14 1686 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADING INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
14 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates, payable either here in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for not exceeding 25,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
14 1827 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2 per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3 per cent.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, 14 494 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

14 587 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no charge for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

14 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 per cent.

Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, 2 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3 per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 4 per cent.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Office, 14 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

14 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 francs.

THIS Company, being associated for the purpose of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LYONNAIS, Capital of 5,000,000 francs, and with the CREDIT LYONNAIS, for the purpose of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of 5,000,000 francs.

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of 10,000,000 francs.

Agencies established at Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
14 1877 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, and a return of 10 per cent. on the premium, one-third of the profit on the business is divided *pro rata* to the premium contributors.

Net Profit of the Company made *pro rata* to the premium contributors, a further Bonus out of the said profits may be declared, payable in a like manner to such Contributors as may be entitled to it.

After the 1st January, 1872, shall be registered as Shareholders in the Company's Books.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
14 1402 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at current rates, subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

HUTCHINSON & SWIRE,
14 1758 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 per cent.

Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, 2 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3 per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 4 per cent.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, 14 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

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Above 6 months the full annual rate.

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Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 4 per cent.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, 14 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at current rates, subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

HUTCHINSON & SWIRE,
14 1758 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £100,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

WILKINSON, LYALL & Co.,
14 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. *per annum*.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
14 1897 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 per cent.

Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, 2 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3 per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 4 per cent.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.

Queen Insurance Company, 14 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of buildings and contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from town and their contents) 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents 1 per cent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 per cent.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 per cent.

Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, 2 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3 per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 4 per cent.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.